

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 3, 1861.

NO. 147.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At four dollars per annum, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large
monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful
for the generous patronage which has been
stowed upon them, are determined to furnish their
patrons a journal which shall be unequalled in any
of the departments which comprise a first class
newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be
enabled to furnish its readers with the latest in-
telligence of the actions of the higher courts and
of the various departments of the State. It will
also contain the latest telegraphic news of stir-
ring events, and also of the New York, Cin-
cinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conserva-
tive, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground
in reference to the two extremes. The old parties
broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the real
question at present is Union or disunion. The
Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be
the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as
our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain
redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not re-
gard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs
of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will
contend for the equality of the States in the
Union, and for the absolute non-interference by
Congress with the domestic affairs of the States
and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an ac-
ceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It
will contain selections from the choicest literature
of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The WEEKLY will be printed on extra double
medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per
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Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

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August 8, 1860.

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BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky,
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Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly at-
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We are prepared to execute all kinds of

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In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
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Clerk, Sheriff, and all other kinds of Blanks,
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS
AND LADIES FURS,
429 Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Oct. 24, 1860-w&twtv.

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business referred to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860-w&twtv.

LYSANDER HOED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business referred to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

A. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts of Justice in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties Jan. 5, 1859-4f.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

T. M. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,
PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1859-4f.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House. [Oct. 28, 1853.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-4f.

THE PARTNERSHIP
WICH has existed for many years between the undersigned and C. G. Graham, in the Livery Stable on Main street, in Frankfort, and in other places, real and personal, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Graham, I hereby give notice to all concerned, that as surviving partner I will close the unsettled business of said late firm. All persons indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment, so that I may be enabled to pay the outstanding debts against it.
Frankfort, Dec 14. T. H. HARDIN.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House. [Oct. 28, 1853.]

THO. B. MONROE, JR.,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Short street between Lime-
stone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1859-4f.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.
HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, and being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship to be shown to itself. Calls will be thankfully received.

Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

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(SOCIETY TO MORTON & GRIEWOLD.)
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job
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ment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical,
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prices. Paper of every description, quality, and
price.

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, and PRIVATE LIBRARIES
supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or
Retail. July 13, 1860-4f.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved,
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on
the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars
apply to R. C. STEELE.
August 8-1860.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and
Jacks and Jennets.

WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NE-
GRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—
sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE,
which was made in Salem, Ohio, and never
been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next
spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN
JENNETS, of different ages.

Good bargains will be given.

L. W. MACEY.

CRANBERRIES.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND
best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever
brought to this city. A box of fine cigars makes
a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call
and get them at [Dec 21] GRAY & TODD'S.

JAMES SIMPSON JOHN L. SCOTT.
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
herefore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L.
SCOTT will practice law in partnership in
the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at
Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully
refer to all persons who have known him, either
at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or
more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of
Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons
herefore referred to him in his published
card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive prompt
and full attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be
found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeo-
man Printing Office. Jan 24, 1860-w&twtv.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD has opened a
school for boys, in the Mansion House, on
Main street. Having had several years experience
in teaching, she feels confident of giving satis-
faction to all who may send to her. Teaches Spelling,
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography,
Grammar, and Latin commenced.

Terms per Session of Twenty Weeks. \$15
mars twt.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
OF EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and
decei.

GRAY & TODD'S.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
SOUTH SIDE MAIN STREET,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Consisting of Cloths, Cossimers, and Vestings, of
the best quality, and of the last styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.

All work warranted to be well done, and in
as good style, as at any other establishment in
the Western country.

NO FIRE FOR SALE.

Frankfort, Oct. 5, 1860-tf.

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Corner St. Clair and Main Streets,
(Entrance on St. Clair, opposite the Mansion House.)
Frankfort, Kentucky.

HAVING opened a Gallery, the undersigned
respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort
and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures
in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he
thinks he can please those who may favor him
with their patronage.

AMEROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, PHOTO-
GRAPHS, &c.,

of sizes and in cases to suit the tastes of all,
taken in the highest style of the art, and on moderate
terms.

He invites those who wish to get their
likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his
work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge
made.

W. H. H. HARDIN.

April 13, 1860-w&twtv.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused
L. S. } the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day
of April, A. D. 1861, and in the 69th
year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Jim Brown is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high,
and weighs about 140 pounds; has a bushy head,
and whiskers under the chin; is of very dark
brown color; eyes rather prominent, and long
countenance. He is a well-bred and when
last seen was well-dressed, and dressed in a light
colored coat; is armed with a long rifled pistol,
with the stock under the barrel.

The citizens of Henderson and Henderson
county have also offered a reward of Three Hundred
Dollars for his apprehension.

April 15, 1861-w&twtv.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused
L. S. } the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day
of March,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WAR NEWS!

PRESIDENT JEFF. DAVIS' MESSAGE.

He Desires a Peaceful Settlement, &c.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 29.

The Confederate States Congress met at noon. The President's message was read. It announces the ratification of the permanent Constitution by all the Confederate States, and it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of officers to administer it. It says the declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln rendered it necessary to convene Congress to devise measures necessary for the defense of the country. The President then reviews at length the relations heretofore existing between the States, and the events which have resulted in the present warfare. Referring to the result of the mission of the Commissioners to Washington, he says, the crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, candor, and directions as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent cautions observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, heroism during, and magnanimity after the bombardment. He says the commissioners have been sent to England, France, Russia, and Belgium, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make treaties of amity and commerce. He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents. He says that the Confederacy, through A. H. Stevens, has concluded a convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her powers and fortunes with us. He has satisfactory assurances that other southern States will soon unite their fortunes with us.

He says that most of the Executive departments are in successful operation. The Postmaster-General will soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs, and in conclusion congratulates the Confederacy in the patriotic devotions exhibited by the people of the Confederacy. Men high in official positions and of wealth are serving as volunteers in the ranks. Railway companies have been liberal in rates of transportation of mails, and receive in compensation the bonds of the Confederacy. He says a people thus united and resolved cannot fail of final success. We feel that our cause is just and holy, and protest solemnly in the face of mankind; we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concessions from the free States. All we ask is to be let alone—that none shall attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will—must resist to the extremity. The moment this pretension is abandoned the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with firm reliance on that divine power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government.

NEW YORK, April 30.
Forts Madison and Nonsense, near Indianapolis, are occupied by our troops. The National Intelligencer says that both Houses of the Maryland Legislature have passed resolutions affirming the right of the General Government to march troops through Maryland, without hindrance, to defend Washington.

Correspondence from the South represents that North Carolina will go out of the Union by acclamation.

The Virginians are removing all the machinery from Harper's Ferry to Richmond.

Bishop Onderdonk died this morning, aged 70 years.

A special dispatch to the Post says the presence of Sherman's Battery at Elizabethtown, Md., changed the community from Secessionists to Union men.

Troops are concentrating around Baltimore.

Troops are already in Western Virginia, and a force of Federal troops will soon be posted at Frederick.

Governor Letcher has been notified that any approach of Confederate troops towards Washington will be the signal for an instant attack on Richmond and Norfolk.

Washington dispatches to the Commercial say a Union Convention will be held in Wheeling, May 13th, composed of delegates from Western Virginia. The Secessionists will attempt to conciliate them by granting the demand to tax slave property.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Senator Hunter, W. C. Rives, W. D. Fenton and Judges Camden and Breckinridge have been appointed by the Virginia Convention as delegates to the Southern Congress.

Gen. Harney has been released by the Government of Virginia. This is, however, a matter of indifference to the Administration. He has arrived in Washington.

The Virginia Convention has passed an ordinance establishing the navy of Virginia, and authorizing the banks to issue one and two dollar notes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

A large number of Baltimoreans, who were driven from their homes by the mob, have returned to that city with their families, the Union sentiment being restored to power.

JOHN C. CALHOUN'S OPINION OF CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Calhoun is considered the father of Secession; but even he did not go to the length that South Carolina has gone, in breaking up the Government by violent means, and not allowing the people of the United States any voice in the matter.

In his letter to the Hon. Wm. Smith upon the Dorr rebellion, he says:

All changes in the fundamental law of a State ought to be the work of time, ample discussion, and reflection; and no people who lack the requisite perseverance to go through the slow and difficult process necessary at once to guard against improper innovations and to insure wise and salutary changes, or who are ever ready to resort to revolution instead of reform, where reform may be practicable, can preserve their liberty. Nor would it be desirable if it were practicable, to make the requisite changes without going through a long previous process of discussion and agitation.

All true Union men will vote for Bob King for County Judge.

Patriotic Letter from Hon. J. T. Boyle to Gov. Magoffin.

DANVILLE, April 21, 1861.

GOV. MAGOFFIN—*My Dear Sir:* From my early youth I have been your personal friend and felt for you more than ordinary friendly attachment. I have never entertained a doubt of your honor, courage, patriotism and sense of justice to friends and foes. Having reason to believe my friendly regard and attachment for you have always been reciprocated, and that you would calmly and deliberately consider the suggestions of a friend who would render any service you would demand, I feel constrained from a sense of duty to you, to myself, to our families, to our neighbors and friends, to our country, to beg you to consider the statements and suggestions contained in this letter.

I know, my dear sir, that you are impulsive, sometimes hasty, firm, decided; but I know, too, that you are generous, kind, magnanimous, and desirous of doing that which is right and wise. The generous and brave people of your State have conferred upon you the highest and most responsible office under our Constitution, and confided to you controlling influence in the affairs which most nearly concern their highest temporal interest. In these troublous times they look to you to show in your official public action the highest and best powers and qualities of your head and heart. I know that men in official position, as you are, are perplexed by multiplicity of counsel, and are too apt to be influenced by those with whom they have held party affiliation. We are too apt to be influenced by the suggestions and advice of political associates, and to disregard the wiser counsels of those who have been politically opposed to us. But in times like these in which we live, and in which you are a prominent actor, the people hope and expect you to take counsel of all, and at last, on your responsibility to God and your country, to act according to the dictates of your own judgment and conscience. Knowing you, as I do, I have the fullest confidence in your doing what you deem wisest and best, and I feel sure you will do what is wisest and best for the country by taking counsel at last of your head and heart. I know how hard and difficult this is to do, when political associates and friends are urging the wisdom of their counsel and opinions. It has so happened that we have always acted with opposing parties, and while I do not expect from our relations of personal friendship to influence your action, I trust that the opposition of our political relations will not diminish the force and power of such suggestions as I make.

The final destiny of Kentucky and of the people of the State are more to be influenced by you in your official position than by any other citizen in it. You can and must do more than any other person in the State can do to give peace to the State or bring war into our borders. No man, my friend, ever was blessed of God to do greater good for his country and to render immortal his own name than the Governor of Kentucky in the great drama of which our unhappy country is the scene. Kentucky may, through your instrumentality, become the mediator between the contending sections of our country, if she retains her present position. You may achieve for yourself and for our great State immortal honor, and while you embroil her glorious escutcheon with the exalted and godlike title of peacemaker, inscribe your own name in the highest and proudest niche of fame, with the greatest of your countrymen.

But if the great influence of your high position is given to force Kentucky from her present position, to take sides with the southern States now in rebellion against the Government, you place her with the other States in hostility to the Federal Government, and inaugurate war upon our border. Are you willing before God and the country to take the responsibility of such action? Can you achieve any glory for yourself or your State by such policy? I put it to your judgment and your conscience, is there any good reason why our State should be placed in such a position? Is there any good reason why war should be transferred to our peaceful State?

We are now at peace with all our people—our citizens are pursuing the peaceful avocations of life, enjoying the best government that ever existed. They are in danger from no quarter, and if the State stands firm for the Union and government of our country all will continue peaceful, and our State enjoy comparative prosperity. If the State sides with the rebellious States, she makes their quarrel—she becomes at once a party to the war. The scene of conflict and will be transferred from South Carolina to Kentucky. This is inevitable. We have three large States on our northern border, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, either one of which is more populous and wealthy than Kentucky, and all these will be arrayed against our State in hostility. Kentucky could not resist the power of them, and the whole armed power of the South must be concentrated in Kentucky. Our houses must become barracks and hospitals for the soldiery, and our whole State laid waste. Is there a doubt if Kentucky sides with the States now in rebellion that the scene of war will shift at once—that the war will be transferred from the plains of South Carolina to the State of Kentucky? There cannot be a rational doubt of it, there is every reason for such result. Kentucky would be the weakest and most assailable point of attack—it would require the whole army of the South for her defense—South Carolina would rejoice to have the war transferred to the Border States—the whole South would be glad to have the scene of war where there was no dangerous malaria and disease, where there was abundant forage for the stock of the army and provisions for the soldiers. The heart and centre of your State must, beyond question, become the base of operation of such an army in its attack on the northern border States and the defense of our own border. Our houses will not only become the barracks and hospitals for the soldiery, but our granaries and fields and farms must be ravaged and laid under contributions to support the army—utter demoralization of our people and devastation of our State must follow. Our people will be crowded from their houses and homes and driven from their fields and shops by such a war. Devastation, ruin, poverty, starvation, and death must inevitably come upon the State and all its people.

If the war is pressed from the border to the interior, as it will be, besides civil war, servile insurrection must follow, and then to the women and children. Wo to all the land. The rich may fly from the danger, and transport their families to retreats of safety, but the poor and even those of competency in times of peace must be left to ruin and misery if not to annihilation and death.

The Georgetown (Ky.) Journal says that inasmuch as the young men of that town will not organize themselves into military companies for the protection of Kentucky homes, the ladies propose organizing for the protection of the young men.

A PEUARIAL CASE.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court, in Hampshire county, Virginia, Abraham J. Alger, indicted for marrying his niece, was found guilty, and fined \$500. Mrs. Barbara Ann Alger, the wife of said Alger, for marrying her uncle, was also tried and acquitted.

A PEUARIAL CASE.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court, in Hampshire county, Virginia, Abraham J. Alger, indicted for marrying his niece, was found guilty, and fined \$500. Mrs. Barbara Ann Alger, the wife of said Alger, for marrying her uncle, was also tried and acquitted.

on my native State, and entail upon my wife and children and the wives and children of my neighbors the evils and woes of such a war. I have too much appreciation of my duty to my State, to my neighbors and their families, and too high an appreciation of my responsibility to God, to lend whatever influence I may have in my humble sphere to involve my State and its people in so unnecessary and wicked a war. I cannot believe, sir, if you pursue the dictates of your own judgment and the impulses of your own generous and just nature, that you will ever give your aid and influence to involve your State in this worse than useless and more than wicked policy.

I implore you to free yourself from all passion and prejudice and every evil influence, and summon all the high elements of your character, and the best powers and qualities of your head and heart, to this great service of your State. Take not counsel with her who has for so many years wisely advised and solaced you in all times of trouble and trial. The wisdom of a godly woman is often above the wisdom of the statesman. I trust and pray that you may realize the full responsibility upon you, and that you may have given you wisdom for the crisis, and that you may so act that war may not be brought upon our State, and all its evils entailed on our people.

If you give your influence to force Kentucky from her present position, you will aid in transferring the war from South Carolina, where it properly belongs, to your own State, and you will bring evils and miseries inconceivable upon your own people. If you so act you will regret it when it is too late—after all the evils are upon us—your children's children will deplore your connection with the policy that brought ruin on your country. If, on the other hand, you so act as to continue Kentucky in her present position and relation of peace and avert war from her and preserve the prestige of your State, and through her mediation you settle the strife between brethren, you will illustrate your name and accomplish a greater glory than any of your countrymen excepting Washington, and your State and people and children will bless you. How great is your responsibility to your family, to your friends and neighbors, to your State, to mankind, and to your God. May you take counsel of the wise and good, and may God give you wisdom and lead you, so that shame and confusion may not come upon you and the State, but so guide you that peace and prosperity may be continued to our State and people.

I am sincerely and truly your friend,

J. T. BOYLE.

John J. Crittenden in Stanford.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning our streets were filled with people busily engaged in making preparations to receive this the greatest of living Patriots, as he arrived from Lancaster where he had spoken to an immense crowd of men, women, and children, the day previous. As at Lancaster so it was here; a little army of women and children each bearing the old flag of our Country, led by a Band of Musicians playing old National airs, went out to meet our distinguished guest. He was received by a handsome speech from J. E. Huffman, Esq., after which the procession came on to town, where a magnificent wreath had been put across the Street, bearing the colors of our flag, and the American Eagle. At this point a large concourse of people had assembled, and here the carriage bearing Mr. Crittenden, halted, and his venerable friend William Huffman, Sr., introduced H. T. Harris, Esq., to him, who welcomed Mr. Crittenden to Stanford, and Lincoln county. Mr. Crittenden responded briefly, after which a fine National air was sung by the children with surprising sweetness of effect. The procession then went to the Portman Hotel where Mr. Crittenden was comfortably lodged. J. T. Boyle, Esq., then delivered a short and telling speech, until the hour of 11 o'clock arrived, when Mr. Crittenden was conducted to the spacious Presbyterian Church. It was crowded to vast overflow, with the truest patriots in all the land, who listened tearfully and solemnly to the words of wisdom as they fell from the lips of the noble old Statesman. His speech was received with joy and satisfaction, and we believed that it accomplished great good in our county. It will be a day long to be remembered. Flags and other national emblems were displayed from numerous house-tops, windows, &c., and carriages and horses dashed gaily along the streets bearing the stars and stripes. We are almost a unit in this region of country, and our position is that of Mr. Crittenden—*an armed neutrality*.—Stanford Herald, 24th.

WE will call particular attention to McLean's notice in another column. We will the following from the St. Louis Herald, which speaks volumes in its favor. We say all, give it a trial:

"We take especial pleasure in recommending McLean's Celebrated Strengthening Cordial as an invaluable remedy for general debility and weakness. We have seen it tested in a circle under our own immediate observation, and vouch for its efficacy and worth. It is an article which should be constantly in every family, as it is certainly an invaluable medicine. See the advertisement in another column."

FUNERAL PATRIOTISM.—We cut the following highly consolatory notice from one of our river exchanges:

"NOTICE.—If a death should occur within three months in any of the families of those whose husbands have volunteered their services to the Federal Government, I will furnish a COFFIN free of charge."

LEEDS, GILMORE & CO., Importers of Drugs and Medicines, 61 Liberty street, New York. ALSO, BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

mar15/61 w&tlyw

NEW RESTAURANT.

CHARLES M. HAWKINS,

Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway,

FRANKFORT, KY., (FORMERLY ELLIS' RESTAURANT.)

HAVING purchased this establishment, I am prepared to keep a first class RESTAURANT in all its departments. My Larder will be regularly and constantly supplied with OYSTERS. Game of every description in season. Fish, &c., with all the seasonable delicacies, the most epicurean taste and flavor, served up in a style not to be surpassed in any eating house in this country.

MY BAKERY contains the best and purest Wines and Liqueurs, &c., and my aim will be to keep this House in such style as to merit the patronage of all lovers of good eating and drinking.

CHARLES M. HAWKINS, Jan 18th.

H. WHITTINGHAM, NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back number supplied to complete sets. Nov. 24, 1858.

W. R. BACON.

House and Lot and Farm for Sale.

I wish to sell my house and lot, on Clinton street, in the city of Frankfort, at present occupied by Dr. Egbert.

Also a SMALL FARM, containing 52 1/2 acres,

in Franklin county, two miles North-west from Frankfort. A good bargain will be given in either or both pieces of property.

sp17 w&tlyw

W. R. BACON.

STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owen's Hotel, When you go to Louisville or there June 1861.

DR. A. BERNER,

South 8th and 5th sts., Williamsburg,

(Box 141) 2nd & 3rd flrs.

medicinal office.

W. R. BACON.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

M. HEDDEN, M. D., having asso-

ciated himself with his former preceptor,

Dr. Snedaker, as physician and surgeon, tends

his professional services to the community.

Office near Frankfort, Ky.

mar 17 w&tlyw.

B LACK SOFT HATS"—Something new

light, and stylish, for the Spring 1861.

KEENON & GIBBONS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

AN INVOCATION.

BY A LADY OF KENTUCKY.

Tunc—Hail Columbia.

Hail! Spirits of the silent land!

Hail! noble souls, a patriot hand!

Ye noble spirits, God-like men!

Return and visit us again!

Hail! Washington, supreme o'er all,

1812 or in the Council Hall;

Adams the fearless and the true,

And he of Monticello too;

Monroe and Madison and Clay,

Jackson and Webster, haste, we pray.

Clouds are gathering thick and fast,

</

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

FRIDAY....., MAY 3, 1861.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

Union Democratic Nominations
FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

Election first Saturday in May.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.
JAMES GUTHRIE.

DISTRICT DELEGATES:
1. JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS.
2. HON. ARCHIE DIXON.
3. HON. FRANCIS M. BRISTOW.
4. HON. JOSHUA F. BELL.
5. HON. C. A. WICKLIFEE.
6. MAJ. GEO. W. DUNLAP.
7. HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.
8. HON. JAS. F. ROBINSON.
9. GEN. JOHN B. HUSTON.
10. COL. ROBERT RICHARDSON.

Franklin County May Election:

For County Judge,
ROBERT H. KING.
For Major First Battalion,
EDGAR KEENON.

DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

During the Session of the General Assembly, commencing Monday, May 6, 1861, "THE COMMONWEALTH" will be published daily.

We intend to make our paper, in all respects, worthy of the patronage of our friends, and the friends of the Union.

TERMS.—As we do not know how long the Legislature will remain in session, the subscription price will be FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH, in advance. If any subscriber should pay for a longer time than the session continues, the Tri-weekly will be sent long enough to make it up.

Religious Notice.

Rev. Bishop H. H. KAVANAUGH, will preach in the Methodist Church, in this city, on next Sabbath, May 5th, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M.

"Save himself who can," seems to be the strategical maxim of the Cotton Confederacy, for General Pillow, in his call for troops from Tennessee, tells them "they will not be required for the defense of the southern coast. KENTUCKY and Virginia will be the fields of conflict for the future." And Secretary Cobb consoles the people of Mississippi and Georgia, and the whole cotton region, by telling them that they are in no danger; go on and plant your crops, and cultivate your farms as usual, there will be no war here; we have transferred that to the border states! Now who is there that can say to Kentucky, "you are in no danger; plant your crops as usual, you will have no fighting to do?" Can our Governor make such a proclamation to our people? He cannot. We are consigned, without remorse, to utter devastation. In view of all this, we would suggest the following as a basis of settlement from which good results may be expected:

1st. Let the border slave States assume the attitude of neutrals—armed, if need be. 2d. Let the National Government recognize and respect this neutrality; call on the border slave States for no troops, and confine military operations against those who plot the destruction of the country, and who endeavor to consummate the mischief by force of arms.

If this be adopted, Kentucky, who has been all along for peace, will be secure in that blessing, and will be sustained in her position by the judgment of the present and future generations.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.—We earnestly hope that every Union man will devote to-morrow to his country. All elections are important, but to-morrow's is by far the most important ever held in Kentucky. One of the main causes which have contributed to bring our country into its present deplorable condition, is the inexcusable apathy of many of our citizens about elections. The better class of citizens decline to enter into a contest with demagogues and politicians, and suffer elections to go by default.

Let every Union man in Franklin county vote the Union ticket to-morrow. Let him do his duty to himself and his country. Every vote polled for the Union ticket to-morrow will have a great moral effect all over the Union.

HALEY'S BAND.—The ceremony of raising the flag over the State-house last Wednesday were greatly enhanced in interest and pleasure by Haley's Cornet Band. The national airs were performed by it in a style not to be excelled. The citizens owe the band their warmest thanks.

ED. Keenon has a military education, and is well qualified for Major. Vote for him. He is a high-toned gentleman, a good citizen, and worthy the confidence of the enrolled militia of the first district. Vote for him.

Let no lover of his county fail to read the patriotic letters of Garrett Davis and J. T. Boyle, which we publish in our paper today.

Col. Thos. L. Crittenden has been elected Colonel of the 3d Regiment, State Guard. Headquarters at Covington.

Letter from Hon. Garrett Davis.

BALTIMORE, April 28, 1861.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, ESQ: DEAR SIR: Early last week I determined, upon my own reflection and impulse, to make a hurried run to Washington, to take a view of public affairs there, and from there; and to talk with the President and some of the members of his Cabinet in relation to our national troubles, and how the administration intended to treat them.

I found the President frank and calm, but decided and firm. He expressed deep concern and regret for the existing condition of public affairs, and his hope that there would yet be a restoration of the Union, and peace and amity among all the States. He remarked, that neither he, nor any other President, who had been elected by a party, could administer the Government in exact accordance with his own opinions and judgment; but must make some departure to satisfy those who had placed him in power.

That, before the Carolinians had made their attack on Fort Sumter, he had decided not to reinforce or to attempt to reinforce its garrison, but merely, and only, to supply its handful of famishing men with food; and that he had distinctly communicated these purposes to the authorities of the Southern Confederation. That he had also determined, that, until the meeting of Congress, he would make no attempts to retake the forts, &c., belonging to the United States, which had been unlawfully seized and wrested from their possession, but would leave the then existing state of things to be considered and acted upon by Congress, unless he should be constrained to depart from that purpose by the continued military operations of the seceded States.

The President further said, that events had now reached a point when it must be decided whether our system of federal government was only a league of sovereign and independent States, from which any State could withdraw at pleasure, or whether the Constitution formed a government invested with strength and powers sufficient to uphold its own authority, and to enforce the execution of the laws of Congress. That he had no doubt of the truth of the latter proposition, and he intended to make it good in the administration of the Government to the extent that he should be sustained by the people of the United States.

He remarked also, that he had expected all the States, upon which he had made a requisition for military aid, to enable him to execute the laws, to respond to that call; and particularly the State of Kentucky, which had been so loyal to the Union and faithful in the performance of all her duties. That he greatly regretted she had not acted up to the principle of her great statesmen now no more, and for which she cast her vote in the late Presidential election, "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

That he intended to make no attack, direct or indirect, upon the institutions or property of any State; but, on the contrary, would defend them to the full extent with which the Constitution and laws of Congress have vested the President with the power. And that he did not intend to invade with an armed force, or make any military or naval movement against any State, unless she or her people should make it necessary by a formidable resistance of the authority and laws of the United States. That if Kentucky or her citizens should seize the post of Newport, it would become his duty and he might attempt to retake it; but he contemplated no military operations that would make it necessary to move any troops over her territories—though he had the unquestioned right at all times to march the United States troops into and over any and every State. That if Kentucky made no demonstration of force against the United States, he would not molest her. That he regretted the necessity of marching troops across Maryland, but forces to protect the seat of the United States Government could not be concentrated there without doing so, and he intended to keep open a line of communication through that State to Washington City, at any risk, but in a manner less calculated to irritate and inflame her people.

In this time of gloom and danger, when the nation is being rocked to its base, and so many States are leaping headlong into the abyss of revolution, it is the paramount duty of every true son of Kentucky to give all his efforts to save her from the fatal plunge, and thus keep away from her borders the most terrible of all scourges, a civil and servile war. Let her not become a party to this most unnecessary, unnatural, and revolting sectional strife. She had neither part nor lot in bringing it on. It was precipitated by its arrogant authors without descending to consult her, against her earnest remonstrances, and to put in peril all her interests, every hearthstone within her borders, and all her women and their children. Its flashes and breakings in the southern horizon over the guilty heads of those who dared it, would have it, and there let it rage and waste its fury. There is no call of interest, of honor, or of duty upon us to rush into it, and thus avert it from the South, and bring down its fury upon ourselves. Will we permit our sympathies for those who have none for us, or our reckless knight-errantry, to interfere at the cost of having our fair and peaceful land ravaged with fire and sword? Let Kentucky look to herself and her own self-preservation in this dread hour. Let her stand immovable as a rock peering above the tempest-tost ocean, and as the red waves of war, from North or South, beat against her firm base, let her roll them back with all their desolation. To enable her to perform this difficult and perilous duty, let her clothe herself in full panoply. Let all her men and all her youths procure for them-

selves the most effective arms, and then themselves form an independent organization of companies, regiments, and divisions. Let them drill thoroughly, and always be ready to defend their homes and their State from all enemies, within or without. Let them put themselves under the command of brave and faithful men who know to have no object but the defense and preservation of our Commonwealth and the reconstruction of the Union. Let us husband all our resources and perfect our military organization, and when the contending parties become worn and wasted by a prolonged and bloody war, we can then effectively interfere to command a general peace.

Faithfully yours,
GARRETT DAVIS.

FRANKFORT FORTHE UNION!

The Stars and Stripes Raised over the Capitol.

IMMENSE GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

Gen. Combs, John L. Scott, and R. T. Jacob Address the People.

UNION SENTIMENT RAPIDLY INCREASING.

On Wednesday evening the public square in front of the State Capitol at this place was literally covered with our citizens, to take part in raising a large, new, and costly Union flag over the State-house. Men and women of all ages and classes were present to cheer the glorious old flag, as the breeze unfolded it upon the dome of the Capitol. It was a proud hour for Kentucky. The shouts that filled the air as the noble ensign of our liberties stretched itself to its full length plainly told the sentiments of our patriotic people. They are in favor of perpetuating the Union which our fathers made to the latest generation. They are not ready or willing to allow their houses and cities to be burned; their fields laid waste; their sons slain; their wives, and mothers, and daughters, and sisters outraged, and themselves slain in the prosecution of a war about which they have not even been consulted, and from which they can derive nothing but misery and ruin. They believe that those who commenced the war on the Government should not be allowed now to transfer its ravages to our soil, and require us to sacrifice our very existence in its further prosecution, without the least hope of success. Our people are unwilling to turn our whole State into a military camp, and have every spring, and stream, and river, from Virginia to the Tennessee line crimsoned with the blood of our brave and just people, merely for the pleasure of allowing Jeff. Davis "to fiddle while Rome is burning."

After the flag was suspended, the crowd called for Gen. Leslie Combs, John L. Scott, and R. T. Jacob, who responded in patriotic and stirring Union speeches.

Secession hangs its head in this region of the State, while the Union sentiment is gaining ground every day. Frankfort is Union to the core.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPECIAL ELECTION.

Third Appellate Judicial District, (to fill vacancy made by the death of Henry C. Wood.)

COUNTIES.	J. F. Bullitt.	T. E. Bramlette.	T. W. Wilky.	C. G. Wintersmith.	P. L. Maxey.	W. R. Thompson.
Jefferson	3571 625	158				
Bullitt	202 56	87				
Nelson	387 85	170 21				
Spencer	182 20	26				
Hardin	324 188	158				
Meads	132 144	17				
Larue	323 226	23				
Bourne	144 382	80				
Monroe	86 167	27				
Carroll	44 422	10				
Clinton	107 249	1				
Wayne	170 398	33				
Buzzell	79 336	...				
Casey	134 297	...				
Lincoln	154 494	4				
Washington	321 198	51				
Marion	657 242	24				
Taylor	123 154	3				
Green	70 254	47				
Adair	127 451	...				
Metcalfe	79 258	8				
Total	7575 6739 1006	31	1			

[Given under our hands and seal the 12th day of April, 1861.

B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

A. J. JAMES, Attorney General.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS.—The Governor has issued a proclamation for the election of Members of Congress, on the 20th of June. See his proclamation in another column.

Virgil Coleman, Esq., the Representative in the Kentucky Legislature from the county of Calloway, having resigned, and Young A. Linn, Esq., the Representative from Trigg county having removed to Graves county, the Governor has ordered elections to be held to fill those vacancies on Monday next, May 6th, 1861.

A splendid American flag thirty feet long, and made of silk-merino, has been hoisted over Butcher's Hall, on York street, at Newport, Ky., the head quarters of the Independent Union Home Guard. "Long may it wave."

Proclamation by the Governor.

Recent events are of so startling a character as to render it imperatively necessary that the Legislature of Kentucky be again convened in extraordinary session. It is now apparent that the most energetic measures are being resorted to by the Government at Washington to prosecute a war upon an extended scale with the seceded States. Al-ready large sums of money and supplies of men are being raised in the Northern States for that purpose. The tread of arms is the response which is being made to the measures of pacification which are being discussed before our people, whilst up to this moment we are comparatively in a defenseless attitude.

Whatever else should be done, it is, in my judgment, the duty of Kentucky, without delay, to place herself in a complete position for defense. The causes for apprehension are now certainly grave enough to impel every Kentuckian to demand that this be done, and to require of the Legislature of the State such additional action as may be necessary for the general welfare. To this end, I now call upon the members of the General Assembly to convene at the Capitol, in Frankfort, on the 6TH DAY OF MAY, 1861.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at the city of Frankfort, the 24th day of April, 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Sec'y of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Sec'y.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

fb18 w&twt

FRANKFORT, KY., March 18, 1861.

To the Editor of The Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR: You will please announce me as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable, in this, the First District of Franklin county, at the ensuing May election.

JOHN W. FRUETT.

We are authorized to announce

THOMAS J. HUTCHISON as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the ensuing May election.

mr18-te

FRANKFORT, KY., March 18, 1861.

To the Editor of The Commonwealth:

DEAR SIR: You will please announce me as a candidate for Constable, in this, the First District of Franklin county, at the ensuing May election.

JOHN W. FRUETT.

We are authorized to announce

EDGAR KEENON as a candidate for Constable, in this, the First District of Franklin county, at the ensuing May election.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from

HEADACHE,
That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their
Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two boxes.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige

Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAWFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

STOCKbridge, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,
January 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P.S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

YELLETON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BERWELL, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO, Jan. 1, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

YELLETON, OHIO, Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and it did so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER, Yelletton, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!

A few Scraps in Time Saves Nine.

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

25 cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

An certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue. I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes, Record, for Ledgers and Records, Copying, for Letter Press, Carmine of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR

1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)

2d. Easy flow from the Pen.

3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)

4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION)—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Carmine may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

FACTS Confirming the above Qualities:

These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by

J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 39 Vine St. Cincinnati, O.

JOHN KEENON & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices, with the addition of carriage.

April 19, 1861—by.

Head-Quarters of Enrolled Militia of Franklin County,

FRANKFORT, April 15th, 1861.

ORDER NO. 1.

THE county of Franklin is hereby divided into Five Battalion Districts, as follows: The two Frankfort precincts shall constitute Battalion district No. 1. The Forks of Elkhorn Precinct district No. 2. The Peak's Mill Precinct district No. 3. The Bridgeport Precinct district No. 4; and the Bald Knob Precinct district No. 5.

On the First Saturday in May next, there shall be an election held in each of the above Districts, by the persons subject to enrollment therein, of a Major to command the Battalion.

Electing places, judges, clerks and sheriffs shall be appointed, and those appointed for the election of Constables on the same day.

It is hoped that these officers will be elected, as the law requires it. If they are not, another election will have to be called.

For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries,

GEO. W. MONROE,
Col. of the Enrolled Militia of Franklin Co.
April 17, 1861—w&twt.

MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

ARCH BRIDGES
AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS.
(ARCHED AND FLAT.)

RE cheap as wood, and our manufactory is capable of supply and demand. Corrugated Iron Sheets constantly on hand of all sizes, painted and ready for shipment, with full instructions for applying them.

Leave orders at No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati. MOSELEY & CO., April 2, 1860—by.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that no will be compelled on hand Yohenghey, Kentucky River, Pomery and Cannon Coal, which will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES, September 3, 1860—by.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

Are now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street. N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles. September 19, 1860—w&twt.

NOTICE!

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, April 30, 1861.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their banking house in this city, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time an election will be held for seven Directors of the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the branches.

By order of the Board.

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting, game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.

Joseph Terry, Thomas Elliott, Jephtha D. Parrent, Dr. J. R. Hawkins, Hugh Allen, Talbot Collins.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861.

Yours truly,

W. M. C. FULLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and it did so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!

A few Scraps in Time Saves Nine.

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

25 cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

An certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue. I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI DYSPEPTIC AND INVOCATING CORDIAL.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPEPS should be kept in every family. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the pure Liquor made in the world.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pate Cognac Brandy,

Imported and Bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Sherry Wine.

Imported and Bottled by himself, the same as the Port Wine.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Madeira Wine.

Imported and Bottled by himself for private and medicinal use; the best Wine ever offered for sale to the trade in bottles. This Wine is warranted perfectly pure.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S

Pure Jamaic Rum.

ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH & IRISH WHISKY. All the above imported and Bottled by himself.

GRAY & TODD, Agents,

mar22-w&twt.

FRANKFORT, KY.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM